

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY  
OFFICE OF FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS**

200 W. Washington, Suite 301  
Indianapolis, IN 46204  
(317) 233-0696  
<http://www.in.gov/legislative>

**FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

**LS 6131**

**BILL NUMBER:** SB 143

**NOTE PREPARED:** Jan 12, 2008

**BILL AMENDED:**

**SUBJECT:** Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention.

**FIRST AUTHOR:** Sen. Gard

**FIRST SPONSOR:**

**BILL STATUS:** As Introduced

**FUNDS AFFECTED:** X GENERAL  
X DEDICATED  
FEDERAL

**IMPACT:** State & Local

**Summary of Legislation:** This bill specifies certain requirements for, the State Department of Health (ISDH), local health departments, residential rental property owners, child care providers, and retail establishments related to childhood lead poisoning prevention.

*State Department of Health Requirements:* The bill requires the ISDH to adopt rules to establish a lead-safe work practices training program for contractors, renovators, and remodelers.

*Laboratory Requirements:* This bill specifies the complete information that laboratories that examine blood for the presence of lead must report to the Indiana State Department of Health. It further provides that if a laboratory fails to provide the complete information after notification, the ISDH may assess a civil penalty against the laboratory in the amount of \$2,500 for each incomplete report submitted after the notification.

The bill establishes the nonreverting Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Fund for outreach and prevention activities. The Fund consists of civil penalties assessed against laboratories, gifts, and appropriations.

*Lead-Safe Housing Advisory Council:* The bill establishes the 20-member, Lead-Safe Housing Advisory Council to advise the ISDH with regard to housing-related lead poisoning prevention activities. The Council is required to meet quarterly and is to submit no later than April 1, 2009, specified recommendations to the Governor and the Legislative Council. The Lead-Safe Housing Advisory Council is to be staffed by the ISDH. Expenses of the Council are to be paid by the ISDH. Members are not eligible for salary per diem; travel expenses are reimbursable.

*Child Care Provisions:* The bill requires that licensed or registered child care providers, or child care

providers that receive Child Care Development Fund Block Grant voucher payments that are located in a building built before 1978, must have an annual licensed assessment for lead hazards. If a lead hazard is found, children must be kept out of the lead hazard area until remediation is completed and the area is determined to be hazard free. The bill also requires parents of children over the age of 9 months provide proof of a blood lead-level test before enrollment with a child care provider. The bill also requires a child care provider or at least one employee have training with regard to lead hazards.

*Residential Rental Property Owner Requirements:* The bill requires the owner of a housing unit determined to be the cause of elevated blood lead levels in an individual to submit a remediation plan to the state or local health department for approval. The bill specifies that the remediation plans must: (1) provide for the remediation of the lead hazard; (2) include a clearance examination after remediation is completed; and (3) provide for subsequent annual clearance examinations. The bill provides that the owner must complete the remediation within 90 days of the plan approval with certain exceptions. The bill provides that the owner is responsible for making certain housing provisions for tenants during the remediation. It prohibits an owner from taking certain retaliatory actions against a tenant for reporting the presence of lead hazards. The bill would require the owner of a rental housing unit built before 1978, to have a lead-based paint inspection performed by a licensed inspector before specified actions or dates. The bill further provides that the presence of lead-based paint is considered to be a property defect and is subject to the Responsible Property Transfer Law.

*Retail Establishment Requirements:* The bill specifies certain requirements for retail establishments that sell paint or painting products or certain consumer products.

The bill provides that retail establishments that recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally violate consumer product provisions in the bill commit a Class A misdemeanor.

The bill also makes conforming amendments.

(The introduced version of this bill was prepared by the Health Finance Commission.)

**Effective Date:** Upon passage.

**Explanation of State Expenditures: Summary:** The State Department of Health has estimated that one full-time equivalent (FTE) would be necessary to implement the provisions of the bill applicable to ISDH. The total ISDH costs associated with the Lead-Safe Housing Advisory Council, approval of remediation plans, and required signage are estimated to be \$80,000. The Bureau of Child Care reports that the oversight activities required of the Bureau can be accomplished within the current level of resources available to the Bureau.

**Background and Additional Details:**

*ISDH Training Program for Contractors, Renovators, and Remodelers:* The Department of Environmental Management currently requires training for licensure requirements under its Lead-based Paint Activities Program. IDEM does not conduct lead-safe work practices training; it has established by rule the requirements for training that is conducted by outside parties. Under a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with IDEM effective October 1, 2007, ISDH has taken the responsibility to implement and enforce state and federal regulations concerning lead-based paint. The cost of this provision will depend on the extent

to which the ISDH adopts the training requirements currently in place in the IDEM rules. IDEM reports current licenses for 12 contractors, 146 inspectors, 217 licensed risk assessors, 36 workers, 67 supervisors, 2 project designers, and 16 lead clearance examiners. License fees are \$150, renewable every three years. IDEM has additional fees for other activities in the program such as training course approvals.

*ISDH Oversight of Residential Rental Property Owner Requirements:* The bill requires the owner of a housing unit determined to be the cause of elevated blood lead levels in an individual to submit a remediation plan to the state or local health department for approval. ISDH has estimated one-half of an FTE would be necessary to handle the approval of remediation plans. The cost is estimated to be \$34,900.

*ISDH Oversight of Retail Establishment Requirements:* The bill requires retail establishments that sell paint or paint products to post a sign providing information concerning lead-based paint hazards. The ISDH has estimated that \$5,000 will be needed to create and print signs to be posted in retail establishments that sell paint. The bill also specifies requirements that must be met for a person to distribute, sell, or offer to sell an item intended for use for a child or an item that may be reasonably expected to be accessible to a child less than 7 years old. The bill specifies that the ISDH may seize an item sold, offered for sale, or distributed in violation of the provision. The bill creates a Class A misdemeanor for reckless, knowing or intentional violations of this provision. A Class A misdemeanor is punishable by up to one year in jail and/or a fine of up to \$5,000.

*Lead-Safe Housing Advisory Council:* The travel expenses of the Council will be dependent upon the domicile of the Governor's appointees and the number of meetings held. Expenses of the Council are to be paid by the ISDH. Members are not eligible for salary per diem. ISDH has estimated that the Council would incur travel expenses of \$5,000. The Council is required by April 1, 2009, to submit its recommendations to the Governor and the Legislative Council. The ISDH is required to provide staff for the Council. ISDH has estimated one-half of an FTE would be necessary to staff the Council and prepare the report; the cost is projected to be \$34,900.

The funds and resources required above could be supplied through a variety of sources, including the following: (1) existing staff and resources not currently being used to capacity; (2) existing staff and resources currently being used in another program; (3) authorized, but vacant, staff positions, including those positions that would need to be reclassified; (4) funds that, otherwise, would be reverted; or (5) new appropriations. In FY 2007, the Department of Health administration account reverted \$4,298,583 to the General Fund. Ultimately, the source of funds and resources required to satisfy the requirements of this bill will depend upon legislative and administrative actions.

*Child Care Provisions:* The Bureau of Child Care reports that the oversight activities required of the Bureau can be accomplished within the current level of resources available to the Bureau.

There were 606 licensed child care centers, 3,012 licensed child care homes, and 666 registered child care ministries as of December 3, 2007. There were 4,986 eligible CCDF child care voucher providers as of December 3, 2007. Of the eligible CCDF voucher providers, 1,090 were license-exempt child care homes and 319 were license-exempt child care centers. Potentially, 5,693 child care providers would be required to meet the child care training and lead-testing record keeping requirements of the bill. The number of providers potentially impacted by the facility lead inspection and remediation provisions of the bill are unknown since construction dates of the various homes or facilities are not known.

The ISDH administrative appropriations were made from the General Fund and the dedicated Tobacco

Master Settlement Agreement Fund for FY 2008 and from the General Fund for FY 2009.

**Explanation of State Revenues:** *ISDH Civil Penalties:* The bill provides that if a laboratory fails to provide the complete information after notification, the ISDH may assess a civil penalty against the laboratory in the amount of \$2,500 for each incomplete report submitted after the notification. Civil penalties assessed under this provision are to be deposited in the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Fund. Revenue realized would depend on individual circumstances but is likely be minimal.

*Penalty Provision:* If additional court cases occur and fines are collected from retail establishments that recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally violate consumer product provisions contained in the bill, revenue to both the Common School Fund (from fines) and the state General Fund (from court fees) would increase. The maximum fine for a Class A misdemeanor is \$5,000. However, any additional revenue would likely be small.

**Explanation of Local Expenditures:** The bill requires the owner of a housing unit determined to be the cause of elevated blood lead levels in an individual to submit a remediation plan to the state or local health department for approval.[See *Explanation of State Expenditures* above.]

*Penalty Provision:* A Class A misdemeanor is punishable by up to one year in jail.

**Explanation of Local Revenues:** *Penalty Provision:* If additional court actions occur and a guilty verdict is entered, local governments would receive revenue from court fees. However, any change in revenue would likely be small.

**State Agencies Affected:** ISDH; Family and Social Services Administration, Bureau of Child Care; IDEM.

**Local Agencies Affected:** Trial courts, local law enforcement agencies, local health departments.

**Information Sources:** ISDH; IDEM; Bureau of Child Care; Federal Housing and Urban Development Income Limits for FFY 2007 at: <http://www.huduser.org/datasets/il/il2007/2007summary.odt>; and *Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, Report to the Legislature for Calendar Year 2006*, ISDH, March 30, 2007.

**Fiscal Analyst:** Kathy Norris, 317-234-1360.